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# MYCOLOGICAL BULLETIN

No. 33

W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University  
Columbus, Ohio, May 1, 1905

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—We have to thank Mr. Fred J. Seaver for the instructive illustration contained in Fig. 106, and Professor McBride, of the University of Iowa, for the use of the electro. This and many others were used in Volume 5 of the Bulletin from the Laboratories of Natural History of the State of Iowa, and we will take occasion to reproduce one or two more illustrations from this series in future Nos. of the BULLETIN.

**AN INTERESTING ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE.**—It is a pleasure to call attention to Mr. Seaver's article on the Discomycetes of Eastern Iowa which is fully illustrated—twenty-five plates being used, each illustrating two species. Our Fig. 106 is a sample. The plant, natural size usually, is given, then enlarged figures—these always showing an ascus and paraphyses if any, also the spore-rid-i-a or ascospores.

FIG. 106. The following is the explanation for the plate marked Fig. 106, p. 132: The illustrations marked I, a, b, and c, show *SPATH-U-LA'-RI-A CLA-VA'-TA*. At a three plants are represented natural size, and in their natural habit. At b is given a figure of a single ascus containing spores, accompanied by two branching pa-raph'-y-ses; these are magnified 1000 diameters. Fig II, a, b, c, exhibits *LE-O'-TI-A STI-PI-TA'-TA*. At a three plants are given natural size; at b a mature ascus with spores and two pa-raph'-y-ses magnified 750 diameters are shown. Fig. c exhibits a single spo-rid'-i-um, or ascospore, magnified 2000 diameters. The figures are all drawn by Fred J. Seaver from specimens collected in Iowa. *SPATH-U-LA'-RI-A CLA-VA'-TA* is a common yellow species occurring in woods in summer. *LE-O'-TI-A STI-PI-TA'-TA* has a globose or spreading pileus of dark aeruginous green, the stem is a light yellow. It occurs in woods in summer and fall.

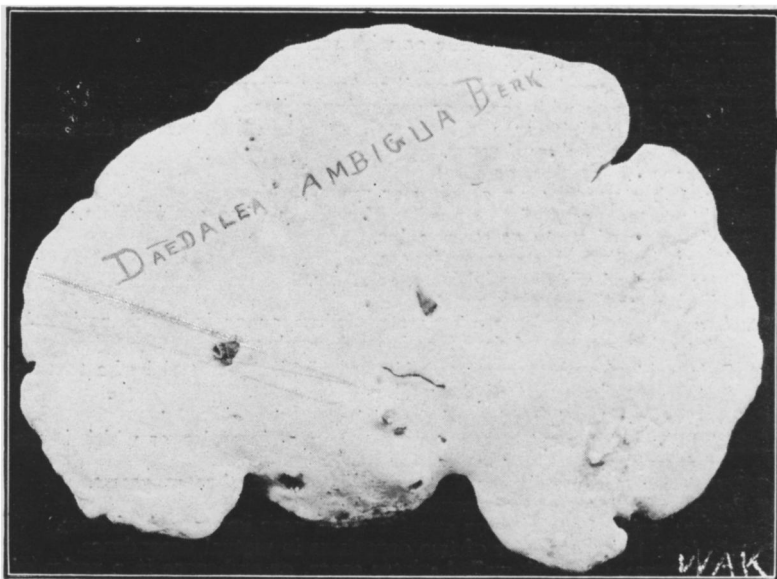


FIG. 104. *DAE-DA'-LE-A AM-BIG'-U-A*. This represents, considerably reduced from the natural size, a common fungus in habit much like the common Polypores; but the pores are changed slightly from this circular shape, as in this case, or they become much flattened so as to form labyrinthine passages, or even lamellae or plates. A magnified view of the pores is shown in the next figure. The photos are from a herbarium specimen that was distributed by the Alabama Biological Survey, collected by F. S. Earle in 1898.

## MYCOLOGICAL GLOSSARY.

- Serrate*: margin with saw-like teeth.  
*Ser'ulate*: minutely serrate.  
*Ses'sile*: attached directly to the base; without stem.  
*Se'ta*: a bristle or stiff hair.  
*Seta'ceous*, *seti'gerous*, or *se'tose*: bristly.  
*Set'ulose*: finely setaceous.  
*Sig'moid*: S-shaped.  
*Sinuate*, *sinuose*, *sinuous*: waved or serpentine.  
*Si'nus*: the curve between two lobes.  
*Smooth*: destitute of hairs (not necessarily an even surface).  
*Sordid*: of a dirty dingy hue.  
*Spadic'eous*: date-brown, *i. e.*, a dull dark brown.  
*Spath'ulate*: shaped like a spathula or spoon.  
*Spat'ulate*: shaped like a spatula or spoon.  
*Species*: a group of individuals that are alike or of one kind.  
*Spic'ule*: a minute point or slender granule.  
*Spin'ule*: a small spine or slender prickle.  
*Spore*: the minute simple reproductive body of the Mushrooms and other plants similar in function to the seed or complex structure of the common plants. The terms spore, sporule, sporidium, conidium, etc., are often used indiscriminately.  
*Spo'rocarp*: the fruiting portion (not the vegetative part) of the Ascomycetes.  
*Sporid'ium*: *see spore*.  
*Spo'rophore*: the hypha or other part that bears spores.  
*Sporule*: *see spore*.  
*Squa'ma*: a scale.  
*Squa'mose*, *squa'mous*: scale-like or with scales.  
*Squamula*: a little scale.  
*Squamulose*, *squamulous*: with small scales or squamae.  
*Squa'rose*: rough with scales or projecting points.  
*Sterig'ma* (pl. *sterig'mata*): a little stalk on a basidium bearing the spore.  
*Stipe*: the stem of a mushroom.  
*Sti'pitate*: with a stipe, or stem.  
*Sto'ma* (pl. *stomata*): an opening or mouth.  
*Straight*: a term applied to the edge of a pileus when not involute.  
*Strami'neous*: of straw or straw-color.  
*Stratose*: in distinct strata or layers.  
*Striate*: marked with parallel lines, or *striae*.  
*Strobil'iform*: like a pine cone.  
*Stro'ma* (pl. *stro'mata*): a compact mycelium on or in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are produced.  
*Stuffed*: said of a mushroom stem if filled within by material of a texture different from that of the wall.  
*Sub-gleba*: the basal portion of the gleba.  
*Subic'ulum*: a layer of hyphae covering the matrix and over which is the hymenium.  
*Substra'tum*: the matrix, or that on which the mushroom grows.  
*Sul'cate*: with furrows or grooves.  
*Superior*: said of the ring or annulus when near upper end of stem.  
*Symbio'sis*: living together of two organisms in mutual dependence.  
*Teleu'tospore*: the thick-walled winter spore, or end-spore in a series of the life-cycle of polymorphic forms, for example, the winter spores of the Rusts.  
*Tes'selated*: checkered in a regular manner.  
*Testa'ccous*: brick-red.  
*Thal'lophyte*: one of the lower plants whose body is a *Thallus* (not differentiated into stem, leaf, etc.).

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CLASSIFICATION OF THE A-GAR-I-CA'-LES.—This order includes several families of the most interesting and the most conspicuous Mushrooms. The *hy-me'-ni-um* or spore-bearing layer is a smooth layer in the Hy-poch-na'-ce-ae, The-leph-o-ra'-ce-ae and Cla-var-i-a'-ce-ae; in the Hyd'-na-ce-ae there are dependent spine-like processes on whose surface the ba-sid'-i-a are borne; in the Po-ly-po-ra'-ce-ae the *hy-me'-ni-um* consists of pores, the same also in the Bo-le-ta'-ce-ae, but here the layer of pores is separable from the pileus; and in the A-gar-i-ca'-ce-ae there are gills or lamellae to support the hy-me'-ni-um. The tabular synopsis would be as follows:

|                       |   |                             |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Order A-GAR-I-CA'-LES | { | Family A-GAR-I-CA'-CE-AE    |
|                       |   | Family BO-LE-TA'-CE-AE      |
|                       |   | Family HYD-NA'-CE-AE        |
|                       |   | Family PO-LY-PO-RA'-CE-AE   |
|                       |   | Family CLA-VAR-I-A'-CE-AE   |
|                       |   | Family THE-LEPH-O-RA'-CE-AE |
|                       |   | Family HY-POCH-NA'-CE-AE    |
|                       |   | }                           |

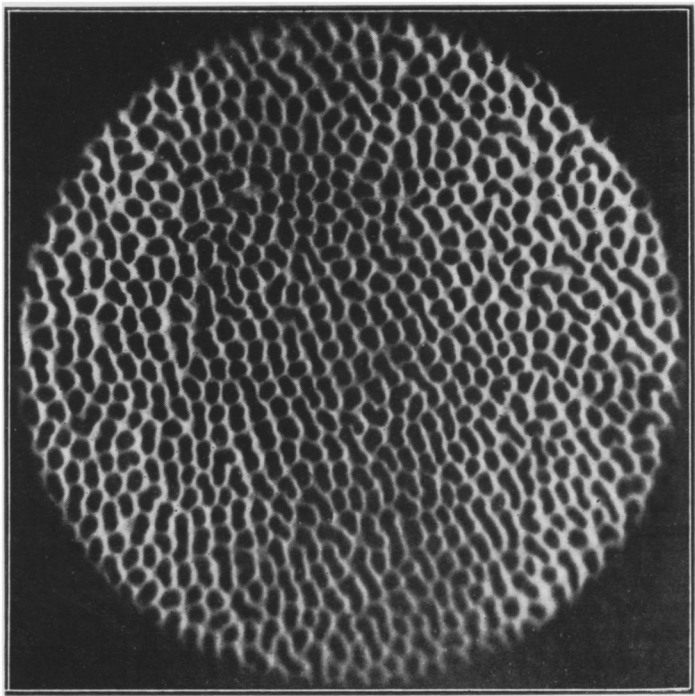


FIG. 105. DAE-DA'-LE-A AM-BIG'-U-A. The pores magnified of the same plant shown in Fig. 104. The microphotograph was made by using a 2-inch ocular and a 3-inch objective. See explanation of Fig. 104.

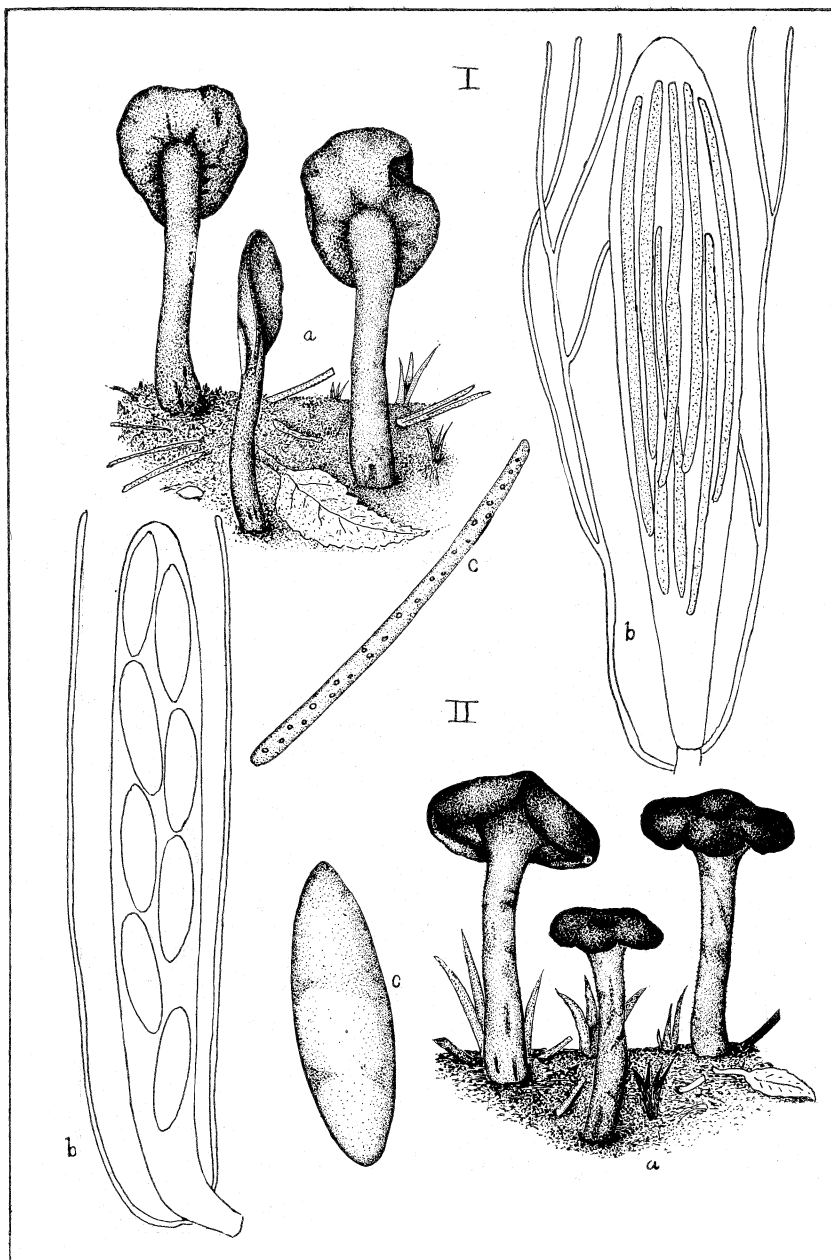


FIG. 106. SPATH-U-LA'-RI-A CLA-VA'-TA (I) and LE-O'-TI-A STI-PI-TA'-TA (II), by Frcd. J. Seaver. See explanation on page 129.

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